

THE DAILY HERALD.

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HERALD Calendar for September.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

When the champions of mouth pugilism begin to tell when their fights will come off, the gamins say, "Come off!"

To read of the way politics are raging in Norway, one might think he was reading about a Republican primary.

The Corbett-Jackson mill will not come off before next May or June. The mills of the pugilistic gods grind exceedingly slow.

A nine-ounce baby has been born in New Orleans. It is said to be perfect in form and to have regular features. The Republican boom is about the same size.

The demand for Sunday's Herald was far in excess of the supply, which was exhausted before noon. The Sunday Herald has become a necessity in every household.

It is evident that there is an end of the Vanderbilt scandal or that it is going to be run on the installment plan. People are never in a hurry to get to the end of such stories as these.

Democrats do not forget the primaries tonight. It is important that they be fully attended and that good men be sent as delegates to the county convention. The primaries should never be neglected.

The Philadelphia Times distinguishes between a calamity-bowler and a growler as follows: "A calamity-bowler full of gloomy predictions is not a genuine growler, for a real growler when full is the preface to lively times."

This morning the schools of the city open and the minds of Young America will begin to shoot arrows. A new and commendable departure in the hour for opening school will be inaugurated today. Instead of opening at 9 o'clock as heretofore the schools will open at 9:30 o'clock. There is no more beautiful light than that of the children going to school. May heaven bless and prosper them all.

Governor McKinley has been speaking in Maine. He devoted most of his time to criticizing the new tariff bill. This was to be expected. He does not like the new measure any more than the people liked the measure that bears his name. He sought to convey the idea that the Democrats intend to continue the tariff agitation with the purpose of revising the whole thing immediately. Of course, he knows better than this, but ingenuitiveness is not expected of the author of the most iniquitous tariff act ever framed.

It ought not to be surprising that Republicans cannot touch on anything without resorting to misrepresentation, as their whole theory is founded on error. But occasionally astonishment is felt at some unusually brazen falsehood they utter and adopt. An instance in point is a resolution adopted at the Utah County Republican convention in American Fork on Saturday condemning "the Democratic Commission in registering registration in such a manner as to deprive citizens of the franchise restored to them by the amnesty proclamation of President Harrison." There was not a man in the committee which presented that resolution, from the chairman down, but knew without a doubt that the statement in the resolution is a direct, unadulterated and inexcusable falsehood.

"The growing of canebrake promises to become a great industry in New Mexico and Arizona. It has been shown beyond any doubt that this plant is well adapted to the climate and soil of that part of the country, and it is well known that it produces a large percentage of tannin. It is expected that in the course of time it will take the place of hemlock bark and other substances from which the greater part of the tannin now used in the world comes. Its production will give employment to a great many farmers, if these hopes are realized, and the profit in its production will far outstrip that to be derived from the growing of wheat or other grains," says the Denver Republican. This is the root which made the fame of so many Republican members of the legislature last winter. So great became their fame that they felt compelled to hide themselves from public view.

No political event of recent times has caused more surprise and comment than Senator Jones' repudiation of the Republican party. To that party in the West it has been a blow from which it will be hard for it to recover. The San Francisco Examiner says: "A speech by Jones is an event, and one in a second is enough. When he has finished, the argument on his side of the question is exhausted. Naturally, Mr. Jones is an authority in the silver states. His words carry weight, and when he says that the party with which he has acted in the Senate for the better part of a generation cannot be trusted on the silver question, it will take a good many platform compliments to balance his assertions. Of course, Senator Jones would not speak any more favorably of the Democrats than of the Republicans, but as the states in which his influence is most powerful are all naturally Republican, it is that party which will chiefly suffer from his course."

THE ISSUE IN UTAH.

This week both political parties will hold their conventions to nominate candidates for Delegate to Congress. The Democrats hold theirs in the Salt Lake theatre Saturday the 15th inst. and the Republicans hold theirs in the Provo the 16th inst. It is quite certain the Democrats will nominate by acclamation Hon. J. L. Rawlins, the present Delegate. There seems to be no doubt but that the Republicans will again name as their standard bearer Mr. Frank J. Cannon, their candidate of two years ago. The candidates being the same as two years ago the issues will also be very largely the same.

Two years ago the people of this territory heard the great issues that divide the people of this country ably discussed by both sides and after mature deliberation they cast their ballots for Mr. Rawlins and how well he has justified the faith placed in him all know. Every promise made by the Democrats then has been kept. The Democratic party, the party that has ever stood up for the rights of the people of Utah has granted their every request. In vain and in vain in the past has Utah knocked at the door of the Union for admission, and her knockings have been unheeded by the party in power; not until the advent of the Democratic party to power has that knock been heeded and Utah asked to enter the Union and join the sisterhood of states. The admission of Utah as a state is entirely the work of the Democracy.

It is needless to enumerate all the other acts of justice done to the people of Utah by the Democratic party; the restoration of the confiscated property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; the passage of the bill to throw open to settlement the Utah and Uncompagne reservations; and other things.

Contrast this with the record of the Republican legislature last winter. It was sought by it to grant the people's money in the shape of bounties to private individuals. No provision was even made to raise the funds out of which to pay these proposed bounties, but the University of Utah, that institution of learning of which every citizen of Utah is proud, an institution public in the very highest and best sense of the word, was to be crippled in order that the people's hard-earned money might be given to private persons. Was there a man or woman in Utah who did not blush for shame when the Republican members of the legislature hurriedly quitted the House and the Council that they might shirk their duties and responsibilities, and they had to be hunted and run down by officers of the law like criminals fleeing from justice? They were unfit to be called men, yet how more unfit to make the laws of men.

The issues of the campaign of 1894 will be largely the issues of 1892. The men to represent those issues will, in all human probability, be the same. The people know the issues, the people know the men. The promises of the Democratic party made to the people of Utah in 1892 have been fulfilled and it has in all things kept faith with them. Let the people of Utah keep faith with the Democratic party, the party that was their friend when all others were their enemies. Let them read the history of their territory if they would know who have been the champions of their rights. In the halls of Congress the voice that was ever raised in behalf of Utah was the voice of Democracy; in the Supreme Court of the United States the judges who have delivered dissenting opinions in favor of the people of Utah have been Democrats. With all these facts before him he who would say the people of Utah will not cast their ballots for the same principles in 1894 that they cast them for in 1892 knows them not and slanders them in saying so.

REPUBLICAN DISSENSIONS.

In a pitiful plea for union and harmony among the Republicans of Utah, the organ of the g. o. p. in this city betrays the division and disaffection, the bickerings and backbitings, the jealousies and ambitions that disrupt its ranks. That appeal shows the animus of the miserable essay of the same organ, to convey the impression that the Democracy is divided and that there are in it two factions. There is not even the shadow of an excuse for that intimation, and no one knows of any conflict of interests, or sentiments, or aims among the Democrats of this territory. There is no such thing.

At the Weber county Democratic convention, some resolutions were adopted endorsing Delegate Rawlins and expressing the sentiment that he was the choice of the convention for Delegate at the next election. Some of the delegates present thought it best that the delegates to the territorial convention should go free and untrammelled by any instructions on that point. But when the vote showed an overwhelming majority in favor of the resolutions the vote was made unanimous.

Is that a proof or indication of division? No rational person would think so and no rational paper would say so. The sentiment is without dissent, that Delegate Rawlins should be renominated if he will accept the position; but that does not argue that every delegate should go to the convention pledged to support a nomination when it is doubtful whether the nominee will accept. If Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins will stand by the wishes of his fellow-Democrats, not a solitary voice will be raised against his renomination and none of his compatriots will doubt his re-election.

As to the disunion among the Republicans, it proceeds from the reduction of Republican doctrine, to local practice. Republicanism is sectionalism. It appeals to sectional interests and endeavors to pander to selfish demands. Protection is for the special benefit of certain classes and avows its desire to foster selected industries and favor given localities. Read the appeals its papers make for support, and see how they play on the personal feelings and private interests of those whom they address!

The welfare of the nation at large is always displaced to give way to some individual or sectional concern, and the question is asked how that will be affected by this, that or the other measure of local duty, as though that was the overmastering and all-important thing in view in national legislation.

What wonder, then, that each section and locality in Utah is clamoring for its petty interests within the ranks of the Republican party? Why should not each country district demand recognition and all it can get, as against Salt Lake City, which is considered to be trying to hog more than its share? We do not say that the fact alleged is true. But if it is, that is Republican-

ism. And the grab of each country district for all it can reach is Republicanism also.

The Republican organ says: "This business began last winter in the Legislature when it seemed as though the only thought was 'anything to beat Salt Lake,' and some Republicans in authority in this territory did their best to enhance that feeling and that prejudice." Well, that was in accord with protection principles. Each district is asked "how does this thing affect you?" "How much profit will that thing be to you?" Not how the nation or the whole community will be affected. So each locality looks out for itself, and the gentleman below who promotes such sordid sentiments looks out for them all.

Republicanism is selfishness embodied in law, sectionalism engrafted upon legislation. The prejudices of a few thousand producers and dealers in wool are appealed to, regardless of the interests of sixty-millions of people. So with every other commodity and product and those who make profit by them. Reduced to its logical ultimate, Republicanism is individualism as to material interests and centralization as to government. It is only consistent that each Republican section and district in Utah should be contending for its own selfish interests and its own ambitious men.

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

The American Protective league is circulating and gaining some signatures to a document which reads as follows:

I hereby pledge myself to buy American goods only, whether of the farm, mine, or factory, and to use my influence to have others to do the same.

Are the people who sign such a pledge given any guarantee that they will not be taken advantage of or that the prices of American goods will not be put up on them in consequence of their having pledged themselves to buy none other? How will they know that the goods they buy are of American make and not imported pauper goods masquerading as patriotic American goods? Another question is: Would goods manufactured in the United States, but partly made of imported raw material, be classed as American or not, and would one who had signed the pledge be breaking it to buy such articles? For instance, how would a man know whether a tin plate was of domestic or foreign manufacture? The tin may have come from Wales and the dipping been done here. In such a case it would be the old problem propounded by Dundreary, "Does the dog wag the tail or does the tail wag the dog." Could foreign goods, like foreign people, become Americanized by being in the country a certain length of time and declaring their intention to become citizens?

This pledge that the American Protective league is circulating among the people is a piece of humbuggery. If generally or largely signed and adhered to by the signers, it would make them the victims of an unscrupulous set of plunderers. The obligation is all on one side and no benefit is offered in return for it.

If those who ask the people to sign it would guarantee that the goods offered them should be equal in quality and as low or lower in price than the imported article there would be sound reason and good business sense in the proposition, but not otherwise. The scheme itself is an incentive to fraud and if adopted the fraud would follow immediately we may be sure. Even the promoters of the scheme cannot expect the people to be so simple as to think there are no dishonest men in the United States of America. If American industries cannot prosper without regard to such puerile methods as the one here proposed then they are in a sorry way indeed, and no such nostrum can save them. The scheme makes the pretense of being patriotic, but never was there a better exemplification of the saying of old Dr. Johnson, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," than this pledge scheme of the American Protective league.

SHEEP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing so astonishing as the sheep men of Utah as to tell them the number of sheep there are in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1892 the number of sheep in Great Britain and Ireland was 33,642,808. In the United States in 1893 there were 47,274,553 sheep and lambs, or 13,631,745 more than in Great Britain and Ireland the year previous. Compare the two countries as to area and see how infinitely more sheep we should have than England. The total number of square miles of England, Ireland and Scotland, only exceeds that of Utah by 3,787 square miles. But compare the difference in the number of sheep. And what is this small country that can support about as many sheep as the United States does? It is the busiest country on this busy earth; it is the manufacturing center for a large part of the world; it is a country where millions and millions of people are crowded together; where great cities and towns cover the land, and where there is room for forests and deer parks, and yet this land can support over thirty-three millions of sheep without sheep becoming a determining factor in production. The wool on the back of the pauper sheep of England grows as thick and long, and as fine and soft as that which grows upon the back of the free-born, heavily protected sheep of America that roams at will from the valley to the mountains whose snow-capped tops kiss high heaven. In England the bleat of a sheep is not deemed to be the cry of the people.

If free wool kills the sheep industry why is that of England in so flourishing a condition. No one ever hears of a speaker on the hustling there discussing sheep and wool and telling how they could be increased and the owners made rich by putting a tariff on them and keep raising it. The sheep industry in England is in so flourishing a condition because it is in a natural condition. It is a mere incident when compared to England's other industries.

Here is something for the sheep men of Utah to think about. Here the owner of sheep has free pasturage and all the advantages that can be asked, and yet the protectionist would make him believe that unless the government comes to his rescue by granting him the power to tax his neighbors by means of a tariff, he is ruined. To tell such tales to an English sheep man would be to astonish him, and he would say that those who said so must be knaves or fools. The sheep industry of England is more prosperous than that of America.

CHEAP GOODS.

A circular from a New York firm announces to dealers and store-keepers: "Pull, regular made half hose, just taken from bond, and which we will sell at new tariff prices, attractively banded." That means a fall in hosiery rates, that means cheaper socks and stockings, that means a saving to nearly everybody in the United States. Of course, we except the sockless statesmen from Kansas.

In speaking of this to a prominent merchant in this city, he said: "We have greatly reduced the price of hosiery, as we bought under arrangements to have the tariff reduction. We are also selling dress goods at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent less than before." The effect of the tariff will be to reduce prices.

To this some sapient Republican will ask: "What is the good of having goods reduced from sixty-five to fifty cents? If you haven't got the fifty cents? To which the answer may be made in the form of another question: 'If you haven't a half dollar what better off would you be if the price of what you want is sixty-five cents?'" The benefit of reduction comes, of course, to the purchaser, whether he has the money to pay for it or "sticks it up."

The reduction of duty on various articles in common use will bring down the prices of those articles in the American market, because the trusts and corporations and combinations of capital, which have been formed to keep up the prices of goods for their own profit, will have a smaller margin. They will have to compete with foreign manufacturers to the extent of the reduction of the duty.

There is more than sufficient duty still imposed to much more than cover the difference between the wages paid to the foreign workmen and those paid to the American workmen. Therefore, the Republican evasion about high wages and low wages will not count.

There is no advantage to the purchaser in having to pay high prices for goods that can be fairly sold for less. If the people of Utah can buy hose for thirty-five cents for which a few months ago they had to pay fifty cents, will they not each have fifteen cents saved from each purchase, with which to buy something else? And where will there be any disadvantage as an offset to this? Nowhere that can be truthfully pointed out.

It will be the same in agricultural implements. Forty-five per cent taken off the tariff will bring a reduction that must be to the profit of the purchaser, and he will be able to get what he buys as cheaply as it is sold to the foreign purchaser. For it is a fact susceptible of positive proof that machinery of various kinds has been sold to be sent abroad at a less price than that charged at home, and the difference has been the figure of the duty.

If the people of the United States were benefited by taking the duty off sugar to the extent of that duty, why will not taking the duty off other articles benefit them also to the extent of the duty? The change of policy in the tariff as to sugar will put into the treasury a large sum, which, under McKinley, went into the pockets of the trust, and will save to the treasury the large sums, which, under McKinley, were paid out for bounties. That will save much to the public, and permit of reductions in taxes upon other commodities, which will more than balance the slight increase in the retail price of sugar.

The lowering of duties is in the interest of the consumers, the masses of the people. The raising of the tariff rates was solely in the interest of the classes, the corporations, the monopolists, and the trusts, except wherein they "fried out the fat," they thus oblige, to continue in power the Republican party, which put the fat on their ribs and increased their power to grow in obesity and in arrogance. Who's afraid of cheap goods?

POLITICAL NOTES.

Though not yet blotted out, protection has been shown of some of its worst features. For years it has been a blight upon American labor and a curse to American workmen—enriching millionaires and enriching the country with foreign cheap labor, only to pauperize industry, close factories, throw thousands out of employment, breed strikes and menace panic.—New York Herald (Ind.).

The greatest enemy the workmen of this country ever had has been protection.

The lynching of six negroes at a town in Tennessee is to be deplored and condemned, not because it occurred in the south and negroes were the victims, but because it occurred at all and that human beings were sacrificed to the basest passion of humanity. It is not really condemnation of the crime to arraign southerners, when all over the land lynchings are taking place without exciting comment. The lynch crime is one of which the people of every state in the union have been guilty. It is as foul a crime when it occurs in Ohio as it is when it occurs in Tennessee.—Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.).

Lynching is a crime no matter where committed nor upon whom. It is too common an occurrence in all parts of the country.

Commenting on the Tennessee lynching, the New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) says:

This wanton and brutal massacre will call attention to the lawlessness of the south, for it emphasizes the fact that the butchering of negroes goes on regardless of the nature of the alleged crime or the voting of the Democratic ticket, because the killing of negroes is to the south what the lynch hunt is in India—high sport. The press of the south will now have an opportunity to demonstrate whether it stands by written law or not.

The Democratic press has condemned the lynching as strongly as could be. And then lynching is confined to no section of the country as pointed out by Judge Cooley in his address before the American Bar association.

A general improvement in the demand for iron manufactures means, in turn, that confidence and business are becoming more nearly normal than they have been for a long time past. If it proves that the times are changing for the better, and there is no surer indication that men of means are planning more freely for the investment of capital in great enterprises than they have been before in many months, the signs of reviving business multiply and become more striking as time passes.—Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

And all this under the new tariff which was going to ruin everything. May its benefits continue to grow.

Senator Cameron has made a more positive record of late than ever before in his public career, and the record was that of misrepresenting Republican principles.

Since our senator prefers the Populist principles, he should seek Populist nominations. There are few things more necessary for a political party than the principles of that party.—Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.).

Senator Cameron has been thought by the country at large to very thoroughly represent the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

The next general revision will not restore the McKinley tariff, whether you want what our neighbor calls the "mistake" in it. The McKinley tariff as a whole was a mistake, and the greatest mistake of its kind from a political

as well as an economic point of view. In the next general revision there will be seen a much more marked departure from the ideas of McKinley than is shown in the bill which has just become a law.—New York Times (Dem.).

There will probably be no general revision of the tariff for some years, but when it does come it will be for lower instead of higher duties.

Yet hardly a day passes but we see some Republican paper bewailing free lumber as if it was a death-blow to Pennsylvania interests. The death-blow has been delivered under protection. If we had had free lumber twenty-five years ago, our forests would not have been so hastily stripped from the fair face of nature.—Pittsburgh Post (Dem.).

Free lumber will not only benefit the farmer and laboring classes directly, but will tend to preserve the forests at the head of the great water sheds, thereby preventing freshets and allowing the same to go off gradually.

The authorities of the state of Tennessee have a plain imperative duty to perform. They should at once ascertain and arrest the men who participated in this shocking murder, and they should be heartily sustained by the intelligent citizens of the state of every faith. Only by the prompt arrest and punishment of these guilty men can the state of Tennessee be relieved of the fearful stain that has been put upon it by its own people, and every good citizen should make common cause to bring the murderers to justice.—Philadelphia Times.

Tennessee will have to use her every effort to bring the murderers of those six negroes to justice that she may regain the respect of the nation.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Indiana Democrats will open their fall campaign with Voorhees at Terre Haute on the 15th.

Miss Annie Reynolds, of North Haven, Conn., who is to be the first woman secretary of the Young Women's Christian association, is a graduate of Wellesley, and has been called to the subject. Her headquarters will be in London.

It is said that Senator Hill, whose badness threatens to include every part of his head, has taken to using hair restoratives. He is rather touchy on the subject.

Congressman Black, of Georgia, enjoys the distinction of being the only member who never missed a roll call in the House of Representatives last session.

A statue of the poet Shelley has been modeled by Professor Luchet. The statue will be erected at Via Regio, near the place where the body of the poet was washed ashore. The statue was started by a Via Regio lawyer named Caesar Puccioni. Gladstone, Swinburne and the Italian writers, Borghini and De Amicis were contributors to the fund.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who is one of the great orators of the Roman Catholic church, enjoys a joke at his own expense. His hair is very red, and when the red hat was conferred on Archbishop Gibbons he remarked to a friend: "Well, well, I suppose I shall get that red hat, but no matter; I have a beautiful red head."

Li Hung Chang had a sore on his tongue once and was proud of it, for he believed that he had a disease similar to that which killed General Grant.

Dr. Holmes recently said: "I am often asked whether I am writing my autobiography, to which my answer is: 'I am in the habit of dictating many of my recollections, some of my thoughts and opinions, to my secretary, who has, in this way, accumulated a considerable mass of notes. Many of these will be interesting to my family and intimates, some of them, perhaps, to a wider public if I should see fit to make use of them or leave them to be made use of by others. It is the one thing a person long past the active period of life can do with ease and pleasure, and in the midst of much that might as well perish, perchance, with the writer, will not improbably be found memoranda deserving of permanent record.'"

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Now about weights! You ask. Wheels will be lighter and—though it may seem a paradox—stronger. We shall have a strictly guaranteed Road Wheel at 19 pounds in the Stearns, and a full Roadster at 22 pounds. The "Gendron" will be equipped with wood rims and brought down to 25 and 28 pounds, w tomolods. Steel and metal rims will hardly be seen on any of the high grade wheels, so completely have the wood rims displaced them. Tires weighing more than 3 pounds will not be looked upon with favor by riders.

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In fact, are cut. You can buy Granite Ware, Carpet Sweepers and many other goods at about one-half what they have been sold for. We will sell you Garden Hose at cut prices, Lawn Sprinklers for cost, and it is a good time to buy.

Do country at large to very thoroughly represent the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

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